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# Extension Service *Review*

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## The world farms for food

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■ Fifty-four nations now are members of the Food and Agriculture Organization, created in the interests of the world's first and most universal occupation and first to be formed of the United Nations specialized agencies.

Recent developments have given FAO an executive body of 18 member governments, the Council of the FAO to guide its policies between annual conferences, and have established (to use a familiar analogy) an annual world "outlook and goals meeting."

Since its establishment at Quebec in 1945, as a result of the 1943 Hot Springs United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, FAO also has set up a program of work through its technical divisions to aid in development of agriculture, fisheries, nutrition, forestry, and economics, especially marketing, and statistics.

FAO was conceived originally as a longer-range international effort to improve food supplies and the welfare of rural people. Although continued world food scarcity has emphasized the importance of this, the spring of 1946 brought a food crisis so immediate and acute that FAO convened a special meeting on urgent food problems. Production had not yet recovered from the war. Crops had failed in densely populated food-deficit areas. More people were malnourished, even facing starvation, than ever before.

The special meeting resulted in formation of the International Emergency Food Council of 34 nations, whose job was to recommend agreed-upon distribution (allocations) of scarce foods and fertilizers. This con-



Wheat conservation as seen by a little Polish refugee in Persia. Every crust of bread, every bushel of wheat, every piece of meat, every pound of fat saved is a practical manifestation of America's desire for peace in the world.

tinued the wartime work of the Combined Food Board.

Looking ahead to the time when surpluses, as well as shortages, might again plague the world, the meeting also requested the Director General of FAO to work out longer-term plans.

The Director General's Proposals for a World Food Board were accordingly laid before the 1946 Copenhagen FAO Conference. There the objectives of the proposals were accepted—to organize and improve agricultural production and distribution so as to raise diets to a health standard for all people, and to stabilize prices at fair levels.

A Preparatory Commission of experts from 17 countries was appointed to work out detailed plans for any international machinery that might be

needed to reach these objectives. After 3 months of work in Washington, the Commission made its report, which became the principal business of the 1947 FAO Conference at Geneva. Accepted in substance by that conference, the report thus becomes important as a statement of FAO's objectives and program.

The Commission agreed that people will not be well fed, nor will farmers enjoy good prices, unless the whole economy of the world is healthy and active—producing, working, trading, and consuming. Nations should, therefore, work toward this end, with cooperation among the international organizations such as FAO itself, the International Bank for Reconstruc-

(Continued on page 24)



# Let them see it

Robert Ames, county agent in Otsego County, N. Y., is a visual aids fan. For that reason he took the course at Cornell University last summer and turned in a county plan which the teacher, Don Bennett, wrote the REVIEW editor, was a good one. The following brief of his plan speaks for itself.

■ Increased use of visual aids is an important step toward improving services to more than 2,100 Otsego County farmers. First on County Agent Ames' list were more movies to develop and maintain interest at meetings. He doesn't lack opportunity here, as last year 200 meetings ranging from conferences to large demonstrations were held.

To cut costs and to get variety, he intends to contact six neighboring counties to pool an order for two or three comic films. These can be rotated as they are needed for different functions in the counties. If this doesn't work, short comic films will be rented to attract attendance. They now obtain films from the USDA, Cornell University, or commercial concerns.

Equipment needs include a case that can be carried in the automobile and will hold the following: a 50-foot electric extension cord, two screw-type electric female plugs, one screw-in chain-drawn socket, ample cloth in roll to cover six windows, thumb tacks, a few nails, small hammer, Scotch tape, small stapling machines, portable blackboard, chalk, eraser, and a pointer. "With this equipment," the county agent claims, "we can adjust room conditions to meet our needs."

Another way he has found to make the life of the agent easier is to be at the meeting early to get the movie projector set up, the sound adjusted, the screen in place, and the chairs arranged.

The county wants a movie camera to take local action and human-interest pictures, and a sound projector, which at present is rented or borrowed from local schools. They are in the midst of raising money for these items now.

"As we already have a camera, a slide projector, and a screen, we can use slides to advantage in the future without too much additional output," the county agent says.

One of the ideas he picked up from the course taught by Don Bennett at the Cornell extension summer school in July was to set up a filing system for the slides on hand. Here's how they plan to do it. The slides will be arranged in groups by subject matter such as poultry, labor-saving devices, crops, pasture, and artificial breeding of dairy cows to find out what slides are needed to complete the story. He will note these in a memo book so the pictures can be taken on farm visits.

The county agent's office already has the framework on which a heavy piece of glass can be mounted, and a viewing glass will be constructed to observe the slides for the various sets. This will also be helpful in arranging sets for future meetings and for tracing illustrations for notices of meetings, posters, or other illustrative work. The slides will be divided into two sets—master and potential—and typewritten lists of the slides now on hand arranged by subject matter will give an easy and time-saving index for selecting slides of any combination needed for a particular meeting.

More and better colored slides are a "must" in his plan. A large number of scenes will be taken so that the best pictures can be selected to show an audience. He believes that the subject-matter points can be emphasized more clearly by using several scenes. "Each picture should have one outstanding point and if something more is needed, another scene will be used to illustrate it" is his policy.

Agent Ames also thinks that using slides will be a good way to answer the questions of farmers on office visits. To do this, he will construct a small screen from wall board so that light will be excluded from two sides and the top. The back will be painted with aluminum paint and used as the screen. The stage—2 feet square—will be the right size to show pictures in the office.



"If a farmer wants to know about pasturing Sudan grass, he will be shown a slide which points out how cows should graze it when the grass is 18 inches to 2 feet tall," he explained.

As for the care of slides, they will be stored in a cabinet that is cool and dry and can be locked in the office. Most of the storage boxes for the slides will be made from cigar boxes and plywood, and one or two inexpensive boxes will be used to take the slides to meetings. A few strip films will be purchased from the USDA to fill in vacancies and to give him ideas on how to obtain the scenes locally.

Where Mr. Ames really has the chance to put his ideas to work is in the plans for the new agricultural headquarters to be built in Otsego County. He's going to suggest the following: The installation of a wiring system underneath the floor of the meeting room for the electrical connections to the sound system and a signal system so that the person doing the narrating can signal the operator of the movie and slide machines or the person putting up illustrations. Placing wires beneath the loop will eliminate the hazard of tripping on the loose ones and possible damage to the movie machine, and will tend to reduce distractions.

An electrical convenience outlet will be made in the center of the room, and a stand of proper height will be provided for the movie and slide projectors. There will also be bulletin board space for posters and at least one small inset chamber for small exhibits with a well-lighted background from above. "Although costing little, the posters and exhibits help to emphasize different points in the program.

"Still another idea is to wire a small mounted glass with a light underneath to a switch on the corner of the secretary's desk. The secretary can light

the mounted glass holder to show a series of five or six slides on timely programs when visitors call at the office."

Ames also hopes to get more local pictures in the future. What he uses are his Eastman 35 mm. with a range finder for colored pictures and an Eastman Monitor 616 for black-and-white pictures.

An old projector carrying case is being converted into a case for such equipment as cameras, filters, flash gun, and tripod. Filters and films will be held in place with elastic, and partitions will hold the rest of the equipment. The carrying case will be ready to go on farm visits; and, as the county agent says, "the next time I see Ladino clover or a ventilating system that would make the slide I want or a picture for the Farm Bureau News, or I need my flash gun, my equipment won't be back in the office."

He will also take along a steel tape and a home-made coat hanger wire adapted to assist in taking close-ups. Bob's idea is that close-ups of ears of hybrid corn compared to pictures of an open-pollinated variety, of Ladino clover, bird's-foot trefoil, or of a feed cart to save labor will put points across that are difficult to explain without visual aids.

The county agent expects to enlarge some of the pictures to use on card-

board posters, especially to promote the artificial breeding of dairy cows. They will be mounted on display signs obtained free from the local drug stores and covered with white or colored paper.

This is the description of another plan on his expanded visual aids program:

"One of the large display windows in Oneonta and one in Cooperstown will be decorated to represent a person's face—two large eyes, a nose, and a mouth. Arrows on the adjacent windows pointing, with appropriate signs, will call people's attention to the eyes and mouth which will be the only places to look into the window. Fastened on the inside of the window opposite each of the eyes will be slide viewers with a scene of the project we are emphasizing. A light will be



placed in back of the viewers to provide illumination. In the mouth will be a small sign with catch lettering telling interested persons they may obtain a bulletin or leaflet on the inside of the store free of charge, explaining about the program in detail."

Posters will be made offering the "Bulletin of the Week." At first they will be placed in two local banks to see whether many bulletins are distributed this way. Arrangements will be made with the bankers to change the bulletin weekly and to see that there are ample bulletins for distribution. People who take the bulletins will have a pad to sign so that the county agent's office may get an idea on how they were used.

Hospitals in Cooperstown and Oneonta are other places where bulletins and extension materials will be made available.

To put some more of his plans into operation, the enterprising county agent in Otsego County wants to raise money for a sound movie machine, an enlarger, and a film pack camera.

So that he won't run out of ideas, Bob states he expects to keep up to date by reading magazines and books on photography and visual aids, together with the material available from the visual aids office of the New York State Extension Service and the USDA.

## Ex-4-H girls take the lead

■ Once a friend of the Extension Service, always a friend!

That's what Mrs. Margaret C. Shepard, home demonstration agent in Essex County, N. J., found when she visited veterans' housing units to interest young mothers in preschool study groups.

As she knocked on one door in a converted barracks in South Orange, she was all prepared to give a long explanation about the Extension Service and what it does. But as soon as she said she was Mrs. Shepard, the county home agent, the young mother said: "Oh, I know all about you. You see, I used to be a 4-H girl. Of course, I'll be interested in working with you."

Mrs. Shepard then told her about the child study groups. She ex-

plained that for the past 2½ years the Home Economics Extension Service in the county had been conducting a special program for parents of preschool children. In different communities, meetings were held every other week for 4 weeks. They were held in the evening so that both fathers and mothers could attend—that is, if they could get baby sitters for their youngsters.

The young parents met with Mrs. Hilda Nyhagen, assistant Essex County home agent, who is a child psychologist and also has two children of her own. The men and women discussed with Mrs. Nyhagen such things as general growth and development of the preschool child so they would know what to expect from their

youngsters. They also talked about some of the problems each had with feeding, obedience, fears, sex education, and so on. It helped parents—especially those with their first child—to know that it is natural at certain stages of the game of growing up for little Susie to stamp her foot and refuse to do certain things and for Michael to call everyone names.

Mrs. Harry Henderson in South Orange wasn't the only 4-H'er in the veterans' housing units which Mrs. Shepard visited. In a West Caldwell housing group she happened to find one of her own 4-H Club girls. Then in Glen Ridge she met the national 4-H health champion from Idaho, who had gone to National Club Congress, and another young mother who had been active in the Farm and Home Bureau and acquainted with 4-H Club work in Kansas.



# Horticulturist advocates radio

LEE A. SOMERS, Assistant Professor of Vegetable Gardening, Extension Service, Illinois.

■ What is the place of radio in agricultural extension work? To what type of project and programs is the radio best adapted? How can the extension specialist best use the radio?

Extension work has passed through several stages. Most of the earliest work consisted of farm visits. Then came a period when method demonstrations and result demonstrations were considered to be the last word in extension technique. We have gone through the period of meetings and more meetings. We have gone through the rise of the local leader training school and more recently the discussion leader training schools.

Each of these methods and techniques has its time and place. Each is adapted to certain types of projects and programs. Each has its special shortcomings and limitations. Extension work is so varied that no single method or technique can be used exclusively. Each extension specialist must use several techniques and methods.

## When to Use Radio

Radio is a relatively new approach to extension work. It is an excellent method of carrying out some kinds of extension work. It is not so well adapted to other kinds. When skillfully used it may supplement and to a considerable degree replace some of the older methods. It is a method by which we may reach great numbers of people and exert a steady and continuing influence on them.

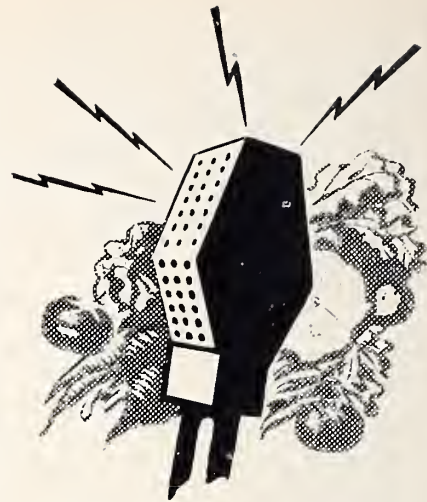
I spend much of my time in preparing and conducting my radio programs. It is the only way by which I can reach all interested groups effectively. Illinois is a large State, and its interests are varied. We have about 185,000 farm vegetable gardens and about 325,000 urban gardens each year. Although the industry is declining we still have 45,000 to 50,000 acres of market-garden and truck crops each year. We have 120,000 acres of cannery crops each year. It is my job to render extension service to all of these.

I could reach only a small fraction of these home gardeners through the medium of county-wide meetings and lectures. I could serve only a few of the many vegetable growers' groups through the medium of demonstration plots. I could serve only a limited number of growers through company-sponsored meetings at the canneries. So I concentrate on a few State-wide and industry-wide schools and meetings such as the Illinois State Vegetable Growers Association annual meeting and the annual Illinois Cannery Fieldmen's School. In addition, I arrange and conduct a limited number of local meetings, tours, and field days. Other than this, my time is largely devoted to my radio programs.

## Victory Garden Facts Reach Millions

I began to use the radio as soon as I entered extension work in 1929. I wanted to tell the scattered vegetable growers of Illinois about an important meeting that was to be held in Chicago the following week. I went to Chicago and made my first radio broadcast. This was at the old WLS radio station. I have been broadcasting over that station ever since. The coming of the war and the victory garden program increased the need for correct and useful home garden information manyfold. Only by means of the radio could we reach the millions who were eager for information and instruction. In 1943 I made 152 broadcasts over 32 stations. I have continued to use the radio extensively but have adjusted the tempo to peacetime conditions. I have a weekly program over WILL, the University of Illinois station. I also use several other stations. On some of these I carry more or less regularly scheduled programs. On some I make only irregular and occasional broadcasts. On a dozen or more other stations I conduct a regular program by means of transcription.

Radio is best adapted to projects and programs that interest large numbers of people and have some relation to their everyday lives. Such



projects give themselves well to regular and easily personalized contacts. Home food preparation, a project that interests each of us three times a day, is ideally adapted to radio work. Better Home Gardens is another subject almost perfectly adapted to radio work.

The information given and the influences exerted in these programs come in small and easily assimilated portions. No single broadcast produces drastic or revolutionary changes, but a little change and a little improvement applied to many is far reaching in its total effect. One of its principal influences is the sustained and continued interest which it fosters.

Special-interest groups, such as orchardists and commercial vegetable growers, may be most effectively served through the medium of the radio. A program of this kind takes several years of build-up. The interested individuals and groups must know the stations and the exact day, hour, and minute of the broadcasts. They must have confidence that the information given is correct.

The departments of horticulture of the University of Illinois and of neighboring States have conducted a seasonal orchard insect and disease spray program for several years. The value of this program can hardly be overestimated. Orchardists listen eagerly and make prompt application of the information given.

My weekly report on vegetable crops program is based on special re-

ports received from the principal vegetable-growing regions and is only 2 years old. It is growing and promises to continue to grow in importance year by year.

### Radio Is A One-Way Street

In a sense radio is a one-way street. One man does all the talking, and the thousands of others are all listeners. Each listener is a unit within himself or herself. Each turns on the radio and listens entirely of his own volition. There are no pressures, no compulsions, and no compunctions. No one listens by reason of good manners, and no one needs to continue to listen by reason of courtesy to the speaker. Each listener can shut off the radio or turn to another program in a twinkling.

But in a truer sense radio is not at all one-sided. There is a very close and very real relationship between the broadcaster and the listener. The voice which the listener hears is that of the broadcaster. That voice brings the personality of the broadcaster directly into the presence of the listener. The broadcast is very much like several thousand long-distance telephone conversations all carried on at the same time. Let me personalize this.

### I Talk to My Friends

When I am giving my Better Home Gardens broadcasts I feel myself in thousands of kitchens and sitting rooms all over Illinois and in nearby States. I have this same feeling when I make transcriptions. I have called on these people, and we are having a nice friendly conversation. I have called there before, and we know each other well. At the moment of the broadcast I am telling my friends of a good way to do a certain job in the garden. I am reminding them of other jobs that will need to be done soon. My visit renews their interest, and they think of things to be done which I have not mentioned at all. My little 8-minute visits tend to sustain and to increase their desire and their resolution to have a good garden. "When Lee broadcasts I can almost feel him sitting right here in the room with me," expresses the closeness of this relationship.

## Texas youth take part in health plans

■ Health as a part of the regular 4-H program means more to the club members in Wheeler County, Tex., now that they are helping with the county health plans. W. K. Frey and Ralph L. Jones, county agricultural agents there, and Mrs. Emma M. Hastings, home demonstration agent, report that interest of the children in the health program is overcoming the indifference of some of their parents.

### What 4-H Members Can Do

The county-wide program includes a check-up on eye, ear, nose, throat, and teeth in every school by the State health department, followed by X-ray

examinations later in the year. As a lead for this type of check-up, 4-H meetings have been held to discuss what club members could do. They decided that everyone should cooperate with the program. They decided, too, to make arrangements for every family to get drinking water tested, to have cows tested for Bang's disease and tuberculosis, to protect pools of water from infestation by insects, and to prevent accidents.

Newspaper publicity using health mats and 4-H cuts is helping to show that 4-H Club members in Wheeler County, Tex., are not neglecting the last "H" in their activities.

## A good extension team

■ Thirty-six years of extension experience in one county is represented in this picture by County Agent J. A. Fairchild and Secretary Ruth Muhleman of Perry County, Mo.

Mr. Fairchild was the first of the two to move into the county extension office, beginning his work there in 1927. Miss Muhleman began 4 years later in 1931.

Under their leadership, extension work in that county made big strides. Excerpts from one of their many annual reports—that for 1945—read: "1,475 farms were reached by the Ag-

ricultural Extension Service . . . 1,325 families adopted one or more of the practices recommended by the Service . . . 297 4-H members in 27 clubs carried on a full program . . . 4,802 acres of land were being farmed under a balanced farming system . . . 750 farm families were assisted with the problems of getting and using electricity . . . 696 men used 10,719 tons of limestone . . . 733 farmers used 975 tons of fertilizer . . . 18 women's extension clubs carried on planned programs." Miss Muhleman resigned recently to be married.





## March features 4-H Clubs

■ National 4-H Club Week furnishes a special and important opportunity for people interested in rural boys and girls to give special thought to plans and procedures designed to help provide for their full growth and development through 4-H Club work. It is also an inventory week when young people review their 4-H activities to date and decide how they can be improved. It is "get set" week for the activities to be undertaken in the near future, for then it is that young people look over their supplies and equipment and see that all is in readiness for the work ahead. This year it will be observed March 1 to 7 with emphasis on the theme, "Creating better homes today for a more responsible citizenship tomorrow."

Typical of plans used in 1947 for observance of the week are those described by Virginia Kirkpatrick, assistant extension editor, Delaware. She says: "A folder, 'For Delaware Parents,' was prepared and distributed through the club agents and local club leaders, through organizations such as the Farm Bureau, Grange, civic groups, the rural libraries, and schools. It was sent to prospective members and their parents, to news and radio editors, to home economics teachers, to members of the State legislature, and other persons and organizations. News releases from this office called attention to this folder and one county paper, on its own initiative, printed the contents of the folder as a news article.

"Four special news stories on the Club Week were released by this office to the daily and Sunday papers, while mats and skeleton stories were furnished to club agents to be adapted for county papers.

"The radio played an important part in our publicity scheme. We have a daily 15-minute program from our office, over station WDEL, Wilmington. During the National 4-H Week we featured 4-H activities exclusively with broadcasts by club agents and club members from each county. Spot announcements about the clubs supplemented these programs.

"National 4-H Club Week was pro-

claimed in Delaware by the Governor. On Friday of that week a group of 75 club members visited the State capitol in Dover, were greeted by the Governor, met the members of the legislature and watched the legislature in session. This event provided a peg for some good news and radio publicity.

"As a follow-up to the week, we published an article telling of new clubs organized or reorganized in the State as a climax of the week."

On the opposite side of the country, Wallace L. Kadderly, farm program director of radio station KGW, Portland, decided, he wrote, "to accent the week by going into typical communities with our wire recorder to visit with club members, local leaders, parents, and county extension agents, right where the work is going on.

"We had wonderful cooperation from the counties. Special evening meetings were arranged by the county extension agents in Multnomah and Washington Counties, Oreg., and Skamania and Clark Counties, Wash. Attendance was excellent and interest all that could be desired.

"Our reason for approaching this series on the community basis was to show what happens in a community (*any* community) when parents encourage their children in their 4-H Club projects, and when local leaders do a good job in holding regular meetings and making those meetings interesting. The emphasis in the series was placed on the leaders and parents, but along with this we really got some fine reactions from the boys and girls themselves."

From impetus gained in National 4-H Club Week observance, many States have given increased attention to enrollment and training for voluntary local leaders of 4-H Clubs.

Extension agents of Montgomery County, N. Y., recently tried holding a week-end camp for 4-H leaders as an experiment. The program opened with lunch and a tour of the camp. For the afternoon's discussion of leadership problems, the leaders divided into three groups. Each group then reported the questions discussed and the conclusions. After dinner the

leaders joined in a recreational program. Sunday's schedule consisted of a discussion of record sheets, enrollment cards, and program aids, followed by a devotional service and adjournment. Twenty-six leaders from Montgomery, Fulton, and Oneida Counties participated.

Four Ohio counties, Champaign, Geauga, Huron, and Licking, topped their quota last October, in the Ohio campaign to raise \$200,000 for training local leaders in 4-H Club work and to provide scholarships for a few gifted Ohio rural boys and girls who otherwise could not develop outstanding talents. The fund is to be kept intact and only its income used. Extension agents of the four counties say contributions of farmers and businessmen were in proportion to the amount of club work done within their communities. In areas where clubs have been active, the accomplishments of the club members in their own projects and in community enterprises made the Ohio 4-H development fund popular. The agents also report that club members themselves gave an average of more than \$1 per member. Thirty counties now have campaigns under way to meet their quotas for the fund.

### Leaders' Council Meets

The Vermont State 4-H Leaders' Council was started 3 years ago. It meets in Burlington twice yearly to talk over 4-H aims and plans with the State extension service leaders. Its November program included discussion of plans for expanding the Vermont 4-H Club Improvement Foundation, the 4-H camping program in the State, and a proposed 4-H health program. The council is made up of two local leaders from each county who serve for 2 years.

Home demonstration club women in several Arkansas and Mississippi counties have been enlisted to take leadership of 4-H Clubs as a special project. In the Fountain Lake community of Garland County, Ark., the women have met regularly with their 4-H Clubs, have visited the demonstrations of the boys and girls frequently, and have provided prizes for improvement in the demonstrations. Home Demonstration Agent Inez Sitton reports that the membership of the 4-H Clubs has almost doubled.



# To help 4-H leaders

E. W. AITON, Field Agent, Eastern States

■ "Well, I agreed to help start and lead a 4-H Club in our North Providence community last year in order that I might get as close as possible to my 14-year-old daughter in the remaining 3 years that she will be at home with me," said Mrs. Elsie Smith. "I had heard and read a lot about 4-H Club work and what it does for a rural family, so my husband and I wanted Marion to join. But I didn't realize how complicated is the job of being a leader," she continued. "So, I'm here today, hoping to get some help with the problems of our club."

Mrs. Smith was one of 23 volunteer local 4-H leaders attending a 1-day training institute at Rumford Grange Hall in Providence County, R. I., November 13, 1947. Most of the 22 other leaders were new at the job, too. But at the other end of the discussion round table sat Mrs. C. B. Lynch who helped start a girls' club in North Providence back in 1941. She received an award of the Silver Clover for 6 years of leadership influence at State 4-H Camp, Kingston, R. I., in June 1947.

## To Sit and Swap Experiences

Right there is one important key to 4-H leader-training. Leaders, too, "learn by doing" best of all, and next best they learn from one another. How they love to sit and swap yarns about their experiences and ask questions about their problems! The new leaders profit from experiences and methods of the veterans. The ones who have been to leaders' meetings before are frequently the most faithful in attendance because they like to evaluate their own programs in comparison with others. And there is always some new project, method, event, or contest coming into the 4-H picture to "keep up on."

To a busy, hard-working local leader there comes real joy and satisfaction when one of the junior leaders in her club says: "The part of 4-H that has helped me most is the experience of running our own club meeting and planning our programs and projects according to our own personal needs. I guess our school

and other young people's clubs aren't like those of some communities. Our 4-H Club is the only place where we kids can do things together that we think are important." This was Dorothy Larmie telling her ideas at the meeting. She is 17 and a junior leader in the Reindeer 4-H Club of Smithfield. What adult adviser could resist an inner glow of satisfaction from tributes like these that arise so spontaneously from 4-H young people, whenever we get a group of adult and junior leaders together.

## Just the Beginning

The Rumford meeting was one in a series of district events conducted in Rhode Island during the week of November 10. Every county and most of the towns (that's a New England term for townships) were represented by men, women, or junior leaders. The meeting for southern Rhode Island, at Kingston, was an all-day affair with a noon lunch and delicious evening dinner provided free for the leaders by a friend of 4-H Club work. The others in the series started at 2 p. m. All continued, after a free supper, until about 9:45 when the "question box" was finally empty. Final wind-up for the week was a State-wide meeting for all leaders at Rhode Island State College, Kingston, on Saturday, November 15. A special party and banquet were planned for this final meeting. All of the county 4-H Club agents, State subject-matter specialists, and some sponsors and friends of 4-H were invited, in addition to regular local leaders.

In the words of L. F. Kinney, Jr., State 4-H Club leader; "These four district meetings have helped bring our 4-H program back to a prewar base of sound local organization and leadership. We talked about the practical everyday problems of program planning, parent cooperation, project work, and 4-H Club events. We didn't have any speeches except at the final State-wide meeting, so every one of the 115 participants had some part in the program. This series is just the beginning of a concerted effort to get and to hold a live-wire



corps of well-informed local leaders who like boys and girls, know their problems, and are trained in the techniques of working with them.

Walter Waterman and Mildred Buell, the county 4-H Club agents of northern Rhode Island, say that an effective local leader system is the only possible way that they can service a program of 2,600 active 4-H members.

In addition to Rhode Island, eight other Northeastern State extension services have accepted an offer of \$500 to \$800 per year for a trial period of 3 years for the purpose of helping develop effective 4-H leader training programs. These funds have been made available by the Sears-Roebuck Foundation, through the cooperative efforts of Mr. E. G. Jorgens, field representative; the writer; and a committee of New England State 4-H Club leaders headed by C. B. Wadleigh of New Hampshire. The nine Northeastern States using these supplementary funds include Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.

■ One hundred and eighty-four 4-H Club members from 51 Pennsylvania counties attended the eighteenth annual leadership school at the Pennsylvania State College, June 23 to 27. The theme of the school was "Learning to Live."

An innovation of this year's school was organization of all the delegates into eight typical 4-H Clubs, which elected officers and planned and scheduled their own programs for three afternoon meetings.



# Weed-control machines displayed

■ A display of equipment, plus an interesting subject such as weed control, really draws the farmers to meetings, in the opinion of M. G. Huber, Oregon State College extension agricultural engineer.

Huber recently organized a series of meetings, featuring talks on weed control and a display of the latest in such weed-control equipment as sprayers, dusters, and fumigator-injectors. The 25 meetings held in western Oregon attracted a total attendance of 3,329, or an average of 133 at each meeting. Earlier in the fall similar series of exhibits were held in 11 eastern Oregon counties.

The weed-control equipment meetings were organized after Huber observed the success of exhibits of hay-harvesting machinery. They are believed to be the first series of weed-control equipment exhibits held.

Farmers who have struggled for years against weeds, using only such equipment as the hoe, the mowing machine, and the scythe, asked many questions about the new chemicals and about methods of application.

Rex Warren, extension crops specialist, attended all the meetings, giving

ing a general talk on weeds and control methods. He explained that weeds can be controlled by following a good farm rotation plan and by occasional use of the proper chemical. He described control by growing smother crops, by growing competitive crops, and by pasturing. Use of the various chemicals was also described. Virgil Freed, associate agronomist and weed control authority at the Oregon State Experiment Station, attended some of the meetings.

Huber took charge of the equipment exhibits, giving a general talk on types of nozzles and booms, on right pressure to use, and on other uses for spray rigs. Twelve types of weed-control equipment were displayed by manufacturers and distributors through their local dealers. Representatives of five chemical companies also exhibited their products.

The meetings were well publicized by county agents in all the areas concerned, and most local newspapers sent reporters to attend the meetings. Local radio stations also gave considerable publicity to the exhibits.

Farmers observe the exhibit of weed-control equipment at Prineville, Oreg.



## The world farms for food

(Continued from page 17)

tion and Development, the International Monetary Fund, and the proposed International Trade Organization.

In such cooperative international efforts, FAO would have the important task of assisting agricultural development, for there will not be enough to eat where the soil is stirred with a wooden plow, crops harvested with sickles and threshed with flails; where seed and animal stocks are poor and pests uncontrolled; where soil fertility is neglected.

### Encouraging Teamwork

Another great difficulty, the Commission held, is that governments everywhere have been adopting national programs for agriculture without considering the effect of these upon other nations. For instance, one country might be paying bonuses for uneconomic grain production while another was trying to help its surplus-burdened grain growers.

If national programs could be integrated internationally, progress might be more rapid toward the FAO objectives of better diets for all and more stable prices for farmers. The Commission, therefore, recommended that the top national policy officials in food and agriculture should annually talk over the world situation and their various national programs. The first such consultation took place at the Geneva Conference.

Particularly where production is specialized, however, farm commodities might at times still pile up into burdensome surpluses with widespread unemployment. The Commission recommended that when this happens, or is expected, international arrangements among exporters or importers be tried, rather than strictly national action. For each such case, an international commodity agreement might be negotiated, after study of the problem, in accordance with provisions of the ITO Charter, then in draft form.

The agreement might cover sharing of the export market by means of



quotas, an agreed-upon range of prices, and so on. Measures to increase consumption would be especially important. For example, it might be agreed that exporting countries could sell extra-quota surpluses abroad at special low prices if the food product were used for nonprofit nutritional programs like the United States school lunch or food stamp plans, among chronically underfed people until general economic development could remove the basic causes of malnutrition.

Because of FAO's great interest in commodity problems and possible international agreements dealing with them, the Commission concluded, some year-round policy body was needed, and the Council of FAO was, therefore, recommended. In accepting the substance of the Commission's report, the Geneva Conference amended FAO's constitution to provide for the Council.

#### Council Works Year Round

In view of the continuing emergency need for allocations, the Conference also recommended that the work and staff of IEFC be continued by merger with the Council. A number of recommendations as to the technical work of FAO also were adopted, and plans were authorized for extending FAO's work through four regional offices.

When the Council held its first session, November 4 to 11, in Washington, it took steps to carry out the conference recommendations. The IEFC met concurrently, and arrangements were completed for the merger of the food allocations work.

The Council also set up a Policy Committee on Production and Distribution to study and prepare for the council recommendations on longer-term measures to improve and develop agriculture.

This is the machinery, and these have been the steps of international organization for better diets for all people and better living for farmers. But machinery is only the expression of purpose behind it. The purpose is health, order, decency, freedom, and peace in the world. Well-fed people may still reject these, but in a hungry world there is no peace.



## Honored by U.S.D.A.

■ Among the five men given a distinguished service award by the United States Department of Agriculture on November 12, 1947, was our own Director M. L. Wilson, shown at the extreme left beside Secretary Clinton Anderson who made the awards at a colorful ceremony in the Sylvan Theater in the shadow of the Washington Monument. Director Wilson's citation read:

"For his leadership in pioneering ideas and in developing programs that have greatly improved farming methods, encouraged democratic group action, and enriched the qualities of rural life."

Others in the picture receiving this highest honor given by the Department of Agriculture are: Hugh H. Bennett of the Soil Conservation Service (next to Secretary Anderson); Dr. James F. Couch, BAIC; Lewis B. Holt of the Forest Service; and William A. Jump of Budget and Finance.

Among the group of some 33 people who received superior service awards at the same ceremony were three extension workers: Connie J. Bonslagel, "For her initiative and leadership which has resulted in the present outstanding home demonstration work in the state of Arkansas"; Thomas M. Campbell, "For his outstanding agricultural extension work among and with our colored farm population"; H. C. Seymour, "For organization and leadership abilities which are directly responsible for the present outstanding 4-H program in the State of Oregon."

Among those honored for 40 or more years of service were also three extension workers: T. M. Campbell of Alabama and two workers in the Federal office, William G. Lehmann and Harry W. Porter.

Though the November winds were chilly on the banks of the Potomac there was nothing cool in the rousing cheers of the several thousand fellow workers, families, and friends who witnessed the giving of these awards, nor in the lively music played by the Navy Band.

This is the first time, the Department has publicly honored those among its members who have rendered distinguished, outstanding service to the public but it is planned to make this an annual event hereafter.

■ From Korea comes a 4-H item of news. Lt. Col. Charles Anderson, chief civil affairs officer in southern Korea, reports that since April 9, 1947, 4-H Clubs have been organized in 25 counties of Kyunggi Province with a membership of 3,739. Young Koreans work on such projects as gardens, poultry, bees, dairy, homemaking, and rice-growing. Like his American fellow 4-H member, the Korean tries to develop initiative and self-reliance, improve his living conditions, and be a good citizen. Many Minnesota 4-H bulletins have been translated and printed in Korean for the members. In addition, the Minnesota 4-H Club Leaders Manual and 4-H Guidepost folder prove helpful to the Korean leaders, Colonel Anderson writes A. J. Kittleson, Minnesota 4-H leader.

# Farm people and social security

OSCAR C. POGGE, Director, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency

Many agents are getting questions about social security as it applies to farmers. Of the three programs in the social security law (public assistance, unemployment compensation, and old-age and survivors insurance), the one of most concern to farmers is the old-age and survivors insurance program. We have asked Mr. Pogge to summarize the main aspects of the present program and to indicate what it can mean for farm people.

■ What value does the old-age and survivors insurance program have for farm people? To most of them it has none, since farm operators and farm workers are not now covered by the program. To those, however, who have at one time or other worked in "covered" employment, usually a job in the city, it may mean a great deal, as can be seen from the following letter recently received by the Social Security Administration:

"Last March my husband and I put all our savings into a little farm, which is what we always wanted. I came out here with our three children, and my husband stayed on in town and kept on at his job, coming home just for Sundays. We hoped that in another few months our biggest expenses would be all paid and we'd be together again. . . . But one Saturday in July my husband came home feeling sick, and just before the end of the month he passed away. All the time he was sick, he kept saying: 'I'm leaving you bad off, Mary, but there's my social security. Maybe you can keep the farm after all.'

"Now that Jim is gone, I am thinking what to do. I want to stay on the farm, and yet I don't know how we can because we need some cash for clothes and taxes and other things. Without a man to run it, the farm gives us most of our food but not anything besides, except when I sell a few eggs or chickens. So I am sending you the number of Jim's social security card like he told me to. I will not make my plans until I hear from you."

## Rural Mother Benefited

The reply she received from the Social Security Administration indicated that she and the children would receive a total of \$59.94 a month until

the oldest child is 18. At that time, the benefit check for the oldest child will stop, but the checks for the other children will continue until they are 18 years of age. The check to the mother stops when the youngest child reaches 18 but will be renewed when she reaches age 65 if she does not remarry.

In addition to survivors' benefits, illustrated by the letter quoted, the program also provides for retirement benefits. Insured individuals who retire at age 65 or later receive monthly benefits for the balance of their lives. When their wives reach age 65, they also receive monthly payments.

## Worker and Employer Share Expense

Under the present old-age and survivors insurance program workers share the cost of their old-age and survivors insurance with their employers, each contributing the equivalent of 1 percent of the worker's wages up to a maximum of \$3,000 for a year. The rate of contribution has been the same since the beginning of the program and will continue to be 1 percent on employers and 1 percent on employees until 1950, according to the present law, when it is to be increased to 1½ percent on each. In 1952, it will become 2 percent on each.

The benefit amounts in case of death or retirement are related to the wages of the worker and the number of years worked in "covered" employment. The wage earner with a \$150 average monthly wage, for instance, would get more than one with a \$100 average monthly wage; and an individual with a 15-year record would get more than one with 10 years covered employment. The benefit payments are calculated by adding 40 percent of the first \$50 of the average monthly wages and 10 percent of the balance up to \$250.

For a worker or his family to be eligible for these benefit payments, the worker must have had a job in "covered" employment long enough to build up an insured standing. Survivors' benefits are available to individuals who are "currently insured" as well as those "fully insured." A worker is said to have died "currently insured" if he worked in a job covered by the program roughly half of the last 3 years of his life. Retirement benefits are available only to individuals who are "fully insured." A wage earner is "fully insured" if he has been paid \$50 or more in covered employment in at least half of the calendar quarters between January 1, 1937, when the program began, and the quarter in which he becomes 65, or dies. If he became age 21 on or after January 1, 1937, however, he need only have been paid wages of \$50 or more in half of the complete calendar quarters between his twenty-first birthday and the time he becomes 65 or dies. In no case can a worker become fully insured unless he has been paid at least \$50 in wages in each of at least 6 calendar quarters. Once a worker has acquired 40 of these \$50 quarters—called "quarters of coverage"—he is fully insured for life.

It was recognized at the time the original Social Security Act was passed by Congress in 1935 that the problems of a dependent old age and of families unprovided for because of the death of the breadwinner confronted farmers as well as workers in private industry and commerce. It also was appreciated that the old-age and survivors insurance program could help farm people meet these problems. Administering a social insurance program for farm people, however, appeared quite complex. It seemed desirable, therefore, to work out the administrative procedures with a program limited to workers in commerce and industry before extending the old-age and survivors insurance program to agriculture and other groups where the problems of administration appeared more difficult. This plan was followed, and farm people were not included in the original program.

During the past 10 years, the problems of administering the program for workers in commerce and industry have been solved. It is recognized



that new problems will arise if other groups are included in the program, but a study of these new problems in the light of past experiences has suggested solutions which, it is believed, will be satisfactory to all concerned. The Social Security Administration feels that the reasons which existed in 1935 for limiting the coverage of the program are no longer barriers to its extension to noncovered groups such as agricultural workers and farm operators.

If farm people, however, are to be covered by the program, they must be included as "covered" groups by law. Several alternative plans of coverage have been developed to meet the special conditions existing among these groups, but space limitations prevent their full discussion here. In developing these plans, consideration has been given to the fact that the method of determining insured status

and a number of other technical procedures would have to be changed to avoid disadvantages to newly covered groups, resulting from their late entrance into the program. Other questions, such as the following have also been considered: How should farm operators report their income? How much of the combined employer and employee contributions shall the self-employed farmer pay? What kind of reports will farm operators make on wages earned by regular, seasonal, occasional, and migratory workers? An important factor in determining the choice between alternative plans is the point of view of farm people themselves. As farm people study these questions and become aware of the issues involved, they will be in better position to judge the relative merits of various proposals and to make suggestions.

## Community day fete

The first annual Ranch-Community Day at Cody, Wyo., organized by the Cody Club to celebrate the harvest and encourage farmers and ranchers to get acquainted with Cody folks, dropped its memorable curtain recently with some 500 rural and urban participants in the leading roles, reports J. M. Nicholls, Park County agricultural agent and Cody Club president, who was in charge of the day's events.

The "treasure hunt," in which each visiting family for the day was given a number and had to seek out a corresponding number in some local business to receive a merchandise prize, was a popular feature. At the annual E. V. Robertson fat stock show, held during the morning, 4-H Club and FFA youngsters competed for top honors.

## Better health for rural Missouri

■ The State-wide program of health education and activities launched more than a year ago by the Missouri Extension Service is making progress.

Many phases of the rural health program were developed last year; but special emphasis was placed on health clinics, hot school lunch, sanitation, and obtaining more health facilities.

Positive measures to improve health were given nearly 13,000 children in a series of 96 clinics throughout the State sponsored by Extension Service groups. Protection was given against such diseases as typhoid, diphtheria, and smallpox. In many instances serums were furnished by the State Board of Health. County health nurses and doctors conducted the clinics. They were assisted by school authorities and home economics extension club members.

Fully aware of the importance of good food to the health of growing children, more than 800 rural schools served hot lunches the past school year (figures do not include Jackson and St. Louis County schools). Of

this number, 521 were helped by the Extension Service to establish and maintain hot lunches.

Rural families quickly grasped new sanitary measures. The use of DDT for fly control caught on fast. With

custom power machinery and hand spray, more than 88,000 homes were protected against flies. Many schools were sprayed.

At meetings attended by some 14,000 persons, Extension Service health leaders explained new health legislation and gave suggestions as to how to obtain additional health facilities.

Protection against disease was given some 13,000 children at a series of health clinics throughout Missouri.



# *We Study Our Job*

## **We study extension working conditions**

Director H. C. Sanders, of Louisiana, who was Chairman of the Extension Subcommittee appointed by the Organization and Policy Committee of the Land-Grant College Association to study working conditions of Extension workers, gives us some of the committee's findings and recommendations.

■ No enterprise can function properly without men, money, and material. In Extension, as in other businesses, the most important of these is men, for they are responsible for using the other two in capably discharging the responsibilities of the Cooperative Extension Service.

Recognizing this, in 1945, the Committee on Extension Organization and Policy of the Land-Grant College Association appointed a subcommittee to analyze working conditions of State and county extension employees, with the view of making recommendations for a personnel policy of maximum benefit to extension workers. The committee requested certain information from State extension directors. They got and studied information on salaries, retirement benefits, accident compensation, academic rank, leave privileges, opportunities for professional improvement, office arrangements, and administrative policies. Here are some of the things the committee found, and some of their recommendations.

### **Retirement**

The committee discovered that 38 States have State retirement plans for employees. Most of the States deduct 5 percent of the employee's salary and match it with a similar amount. In two-thirds of the States employees are compelled to retire when they reach the age of 70, and in the remaining third at 65. About two-thirds of the State retirement systems now in effect permit employees to take advantage of both the Federal and State retirement plans. All extension workers are participating in retirement plans in only about half of the States where State benefits are available.

The committee recommended that Extension directors (1) consider the early inclusion in the Federal retirement system of all workers who are eligible, and (2) advise employees fully as to their rights under the Federal system. The committee felt that some form of retirement plan should be compulsory for all employees.

### **Salary**

Generally, there's no uniform policy of granting salary increases. Only 9 States have a definite salary scale for the State staff, and only 11 States for their county workers. Less than half these salary scales provide for periodic salary increases.

After considering this, the committee recommended that (1) positions with comparable responsibilities within a State be granted the same salary, and (2) the States adopt a salary promotion scale and advise employees, in order that they may know what advancement is possible under given conditions.

### **Training**

In regard to training, information furnished the committee showed that 26 States provide a definite orientation course for new workers, and that in about three-fourths of the States, employees spend anywhere from 10 to 20 days a year attending subject-matter training school, workshops, and the like.

The committee recommended that the training program be strengthened, and more closely aligned to the employee and the specific responsibility with which he is charged.

### **Leave**

Extension workers as a group fare very well with regard to annual and sick leave. In most States extension

workers receive from 26 to 30 days of annual leave a year. The records also revealed that nearly half of the States allow 15 days' sick leave annually. Thirty States reported a group hospitalization insurance plan for their workers.

For purposes of professional improvement, the committee recommended that employees be extended periodic leave of short duration with full pay.

### **Travel**

The committee found that for travel employees receive less than 5 cents a mile in some States and as much as 8 cents in others, with most States allowing 5 cents per mile. Twenty-nine States provide funds for the State staff to travel to professional meetings, and nine States for their county workers to go to such meetings.

The committee recommended that all employees be provided with a sufficient travel and supply allowance to permit them to do a creditable job.

### **Academic Rank**

The information also indicated that in 28 States some or all professional workers hold academic rank in the land-grant college. All members of the State staff in 24 States have academic rank, and in 13 States all county extension agents have academic rank.

### **Reports**

The committee recommended that employees be given help in learning easier ways of reporting their work, and at the same time of making the report reflect an accurate and effective picture of the progress of their program.

More details of this Nation-wide study are contained in a report entitled "Working Conditions of Extension Workers," prepared by the Division of Field Studies and Training, Cooperative Extension Service, U. S. D. A. You can borrow a copy from your director.



# Among Ourselves

■ **COUNTY AGENT WILBUR CLOUD**, Harding County, N. Mex., received a long-distance telephone call last fall from the assistant county agent of Lancaster County, Pa., who asked Cloud to find 50 Hereford calves to be used in Pennsylvania 4-H fat beef projects.

With the help of a representative of the American Hereford Association, Cloud looked over 5,000 head of calves in Harding County in order to find the cream of the crop for the Pennsylvania request.

■ **C. HOWARD BINGHAM**, of Hillsiards, Ohio, has been named assistant agricultural extension engineer in Pennsylvania. A native of New Milford, Ohio, where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eldis Bingham, are engaged in farming, he has had practical experience in agriculture and recently was engaged in commercial engineering work. Last June he received his degree in agricultural engineering at Ohio State University. He is a member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers.

■ **JOHN C. TAYLOR**, Montana's director emeritus, is this year's choice to wear the coveted distinguished service ruby of Epsilon Sigma Phi. "Jack" Taylor until about 2 years ago was director of extension work in Montana. He had held that post for more than 20 years and was one of Montana's first two county agents appointed in 1914. He was also one of that select group of charter members that founded the fraternity in 1927 at the home of M. L. Wilson, now director of extension work for USDA.

Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary extension service fraternity, once a year bestows special honor on 12 extension workers and awards one person the Distinguished Service Ruby. The annual meeting of the fraternity is held each year whenever and wherever the land-grant colleges hold their annual convention.

The fraternity, by the way, is made up of county agricultural and home demonstration agents, State leaders and specialists who have been in extension service work for 10 years or longer.

Fifteen others who received certificates of recognition include two post-humous awards: Herman Hoppert, horticulturist, Nebraska; and C. A. Montgomery, assistant director, Virginia. Others were Ella May Cresswell, State home demonstration agent, Mississippi; Robert Graeber, forester, North Carolina; James Morrison, assistant director, Colorado; Effie Smith Barrows, house furnishings specialist, Utah; Edmund Bennett, horticulturist, Idaho; Thomas Bewick, 4-H leader, Wisconsin; William Stacy, rural sociologist, Iowa; Amzi McLean, county agent, New Jersey; Montgomery Robinson, in charge of specialists, New York; Gertrude Warren, Federal Extension Service; Edward O'Neal, president, American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago; Frank Peck, director, Farm Foundation, Chicago; and Dr. Edmund deS. Brunner, Columbia University, New York. The last three were recognitions at large outside of the Extension Service.

■ **MILTON T. PAYNE**, whose span of service linked the present far-flung Extension Service with the horse-and-buggy days of its infancy, retired from active duty on November 1 under the United States civil service retirement plan. In length of service he was the oldest member of the Texas Extension Service headquarters staff with a little more than 34 years of agricultural teaching behind him. Retirement interrupted his service as district agent-at-large.

Mr. Payne's induction into extension work—then known as farm demonstration—in March 1909, was under the direction of the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, founder of the demonstration principle. Dr. Knapp had proved the efficiency in his theory in 1903 in an initial demonstration on the Porter farm in Kaufman County.

In those pioneer days "farm" agents' activities were not limited to county boundaries like today's county agricultural agents. Mr. Payne's first assignment embraced demonstration service to farmers in Erath, Hood, Comanche, Eastland, Hamilton, and Brown Counties, with transportation a major difficulty.

"I rode the trains for the longer journeys and hired a livery stable horse and buggy for shorter ones within counties," Mr. Payne said.

In 1910 Mr. Payne took up the youth organization which Farm Agent Tom M. Marks had initiated in the form of corn clubs a couple of years earlier. He organized a club in Erath County and successively formed others in the remaining 5 counties of his field with a total membership of 1,500. That autumn he conducted a 7-coach special train jammed with corn club members to the State fair at Dallas. These clubs were the forerunners of present-day 4-H Clubs.

Between August 1911 and July 1918, Mr. Payne served successively as district agent for central west Texas and southwest Texas. In the latter year he came to College Station as State leader of county agents and 1 year later was promoted to State agent. In 1920, he was called to head the Arkansas Extension Service as director. After serving 3 years, he became associated with the Joint Stock Land Bank of Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas.

Service as Denton County agricultural agent from November 1927 until May 1930 preceded his return to College Station as State boys club agent for nearly 3 years. In March 1933 he was transferred to the post of district agent for extension district 7, corresponding position in extension district 8, made up largely of counties in the blackland area.

In appreciation of his long service and as an expression of personal regard, his headquarters associates presented Mr. Payne with a 10-gallon hat.



# Flashes

## FROM SCIENCE FRONTIERS

A few hints of what's in the offing as a result of scientific research in the U. S. Department of Agriculture that may be of interest to extension workers, as seen by Marion Julia Drown, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

### Insecticidal Blood

■ Have you ever sat outdoors on a summer night and been chewed by hundreds of mosquitoes while someone right beside you received scarcely a bite? Or are you the lucky one whom mosquitoes just don't like, for some mysterious reason?

That reason has not yet been explained, but entomologists *are* on the way to discovering how to put something in the blood of animals, and possibly of human beings, that will kill certain blood-sucking insects. Typhus-carrying lice and yellow fever-carrying mosquitoes have been killed by biting, or sucking the blood of animals that had been fed certain chemicals. No practical applications of the results of these experiments are possible until the research has progressed further, but the findings stimulate the imagination. Methods and compounds may be developed that will have important effects on public health and livestock protection.

In the research work done at Orlando, Fla., by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, rabbits were used as the laboratory animals in testing chemicals against lice because the rabbit is one of the few animals which the human body louse attacks. The research workers tested 33 chemicals against the louse and 31 against the yellow-fever, or *Aedes*, mosquito.

The trick is, of course, to find a chemical that kills the insects but does not harm the animal. One of a group of insecticides known as the indandiones killed all lice feeding on a rabbit whose blood contained the equivalent of five-millionths of its weight, and the rabbit seemed not to be harmed by this dose. Benzene hexachloride killed mosquitoes but also poisoned most of the rabbits to which it was fed, though several survived without serious injury.

Little or no relationship was found between the effectiveness of an insecticide used as a contact poison and when consumed by the insect in animal blood. Doses that killed lice did not kill mosquitoes, and vice versa. Closely related chemical compounds showed widely varying effects on the rabbits and the insects, which gives encouragement to the possibility of finding new compounds more deadly to insects and less so to animals.

### Turkey Cut-Ups

■ Science, in making bigger and better the products of agriculture, sometimes overreaches itself. Poultry breeders, for example, have produced a line of chickens that lay eggs too big for the standard egg box. Turkeys have been bred and fed so well that they have outgrown any moderate-sized oven. Large, broad-breasted turkeys weigh 25 to 30 pounds while they are still young.

Stuffed and roasted to a turn. Front turkey quarter with crisp golden skin and juicy white meat.



To help small families to enjoy turkey cooked at home—and these days turkey has ceased to be a treat reserved only for Thanksgiving and Christmas—department specialists got together in recommending half or quarter turkeys. These turkey parts, fresh or frozen, are becoming more widely available at meat counters. A front quarter, consisting mostly of breast and wings, weighs from 4½ to 7 pounds. A rear quarter—mostly thigh and drumstick and the lower part of the breast—weighs 3½ to 6 pounds.

The Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics has cooked these parts successfully (see illustration) and can tell us how. The turkey quarter can be roasted stuffed or unstuffed. Roasting time depends on the weight and whether most of the meat is white or dark. Always cook in a moderate oven—325° F. Complete instructions can be obtained from the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Washington 25, D. C.

### Rust-Discouraging Wheat

■ Each year a cloud of rust spores travels north on the spring breezes and infects the vast wheatfields from Oklahoma, through Kansas and the Dakotas, to Canada. These spores grow on susceptible varieties of winter wheat farther south, favored by the damp winds from the Gulf of Mexico.

Plant breeders have figured that if the rust fungus that produces the spores could not find a convenient host on which to winter, it could not develop spores to send northward. So they have been breeding rust-resistant wheats for the southern part of the United States wheat-growing region. A recent successful example is called Seabreeze because it does well in the damp gulf winds that favor rusts on old varieties. In this wheat the breeders have combined resistance to stem rust, leaf rust, loose smut, and mildew. Although most varieties in the area are still dormant, Seabreeze makes a vigorous leafy growth, providing winter pasture, hay, and ensilage. The variety was not developed for flour milling but is high in protein and could be used for that purpose, though it would not be so satisfactory as the standard milling wheats.





# Have you read

**CAREER AS A COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT**—published by the Institute for Research, 537 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. (Just off the press.)

■ The monograph was written by

C. A. Hughes, county agent in Chicago's Cook County. The institute is devoted to vocational research and carries across the top of each page of its publications "Youth's Inevitable Question: 'What Shall I Be?'" A Panoramic View of "What There Is to Be." Each of the 20 pages is full of information about the job of the county agents. Beginning with something of the history and background of the extension movement, Agent Hughes tells of the organization of the work, personal qualifications needed, basic training, salary to be expected, retirement, advancement, and even the disadvantages of the work. It is a complete and fair appraisal of the job for young men interested in becoming county agents. It is chiefly for use in schools and colleges but can be bought for \$1 per copy from the institute with some discount for buying in quantity.

**THE LIFE AND DEATH OF THE LAND.** Joe Russell Whitaker. 118 pp. Peabody Press, Nashville, Tenn. 1946.

■ This little book, by a professor of geography, contains some rather scholarly essays that fall into three groups. The first deals with "life and death of the land," a problem around which a conservation movement has grown up in the United States. The second group concerns a "geographical approach to conservation education," which contains many suggestions for educators. The third group is on "the history and theory of conservation," a compilation of the ideas about conservation which the student will find of special interest.

The Life and Death of the Land should be high on the reading list of those who would understand modern ideas of conservation and who appreciate logical thinking and good rhetoric.—W. R. Tascher, *Extension-SCS Conservationist*.

**4-H CLUB STORY.** Origins and Early Growth of the Work in Minnesota. T. A. Erickson. 52 pp. General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

■ "The beginning of our century witnessed the birth of the 4-H Clubs, a great voluntary educational movement for rural youth in America."

With that factual statement, T. A. Erickson begins his recent publication entitled "4-H Club Story," which depicts the origins and early growth of the 4-H Clubs in Minnesota.

T. A.'s publication does more than merely record the 4-H development in the Gopher State; it offers an example for other State club leaders who might write somewhat similar historical documents regarding the 4-H Clubs in their respective States. Written after his retirement as State club leader, Mr. Erickson has, in his 4-H Club Story, given emphasis to the desirability of preserving valuable records of personalities, events, and accomplishments in extension work.

In commenting on this bulletin, Director Paul E. Miller of Minnesota says:

"The history of the 4-H development in Minnesota coming from Mr. Erickson's own pen will be a significant contribution to the educational literature of our State."—R. A. Turner, *field agent, Central States*.

## Summer courses offered

University of Missouri.—First session June 7-July 3: Economic Aspects of American Agricultural Policies—O. R. Johnson; Recent Developments in Animal Husbandry—L. A. Weaver; Investigations Along Special Lines of Production and Management of Field Crops—C. A. Helm; Rural Population Problems—C. E. Lively; New Techniques in Clothing Construction—Miss Brehm; The Consumer and the Market—Miss Staggs; Advanced Soil Management—W. A. Albrecht; Social Psychology for Extension Workers. Second session July 6-30: Methods

and Techniques in Extension Work—C. C. Hearne; Balanced Farming—J. E. Crosby; Home and Farmstead Improvement—K. Huff; Advanced Dairy Production—A. C. Ragsdale; Poultry Farm Management—H. L. Kempster; Seminar in the Most Recent Work in Textiles and Clothing, Miss Brehm.

Mississippi State College.—June 7-26: Development of Extension Programs—not assigned. June 28-July 17: Extension Teaching Materials and Their Use—H. P. Mileham. Date not set: Objectives and Procedures of Extension Education—H. J. Putnam.

University of Florida.—June 14-July 3 (probably); Advanced Rural Leadership—Miss Hogan; Advanced Agricultural Extension Service Youth Programs—C. M. Hampson.

Teachers College.—June 4-July 1: Rural Sociology—E. Brunner. July 26-August 13: Work Conference on Organization and Administration of Rural Education—F. W. Cyr and staff. Foundations and Principles of Adult Education Organization—W. C. Hal-lenbeck; Extension Seminar in Problems and Methods of Agricultural Extension Work—J. D. Enslinger; Discussion Methods—P. C. Stensland; Adult Education in Action—P. C. Stensland; Audio-Visual Materials and Methods of Use—H. R. Jensen; The Rural Community and Action—J. D. Enslinger; Rural Sociology—J. D. Enslinger; Psychology of the Adult—I. D. Lorge.

(See page 32.)

## EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

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# Planning on summer school?

■ It is none too early to look over the summer school situation. Regional schools for extension workers will again be held this summer as recommended by the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities through its executive and extension organization and policy committees. Developed in cooperation with the Federal Extension Service, each school gives basic courses in extension education. The content and method of handling is similar for each so that an extension worker can attend a different regional school each year covering the educational ground desired without danger of repeats.

The courses offered are, in most cases, not available in regular academic session. The schools are short in length but intensive in character developed particularly to meet the needs of extension workers by giving them the opportunity of improving professionally at a minimum of time and cost. This year's regional summer schools and a brief prospectus of their offerings follow:

## Northeast Region

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., July 12-31, 1948, offers an extension unit of the Cornell University summer session, with 3 hours of graduate credit for registrants who state their intention of applying for credit. The courses offered include (1) Visual Aids given by Don Bennett, specialist in photography; (2) Basic Evaluation of Extension Work—Mrs. Laurel Sabrosky, Extension analyst of the Federal Extension Service; (3) 4-H Club Organization and Methods—E. W. Aiton, field agent in 4-H Club work for the northeastern States, Federal Extension Service; (4) Price Trends and Controls—Maurice Bond, professor of marketing, Cornell University; (5) Rural Housing—Ruby Loper, associate professor of housing and design, Cornell University; (6) Rural Social Organization—Robert Polson, associate professor of rural sociology, Cornell University.

Optional activities for afternoons will follow the recommendations of

the student steering committee. At the end of the school a 2-day trip to the United Nations headquarters at Lake Success will be available for those who wish it. A student may not be registered in both this 3-week course and the regular 6-week summer courses. For further information write L. D. Kelsey, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

## Central Region

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., June 28-July 17 offers special courses in the summer session. These courses were arranged after a consultation with the directors of the States in this region. Three hours of graduate credit will probably be available upon application.

Among the courses offered are: (1) Methods and Techniques in Extension Work—Josephine Pollock, assistant State leader, University of Wisconsin; (2) Development of Extension Programs—Karl Knaus, field agent for the Central States, Federal Extension Service; (3) Basic Evaluation of Extension Work—Fred P. Frutchey, in charge of Foreign Student Section, Federal Extension Service; (4) Public Policy Relating to Agriculture—W. W. Wilcox, professor of agricultural economics, University of Wisconsin; (5) Visual Presentation—Walter A. Wittich, director, bureau of visual instruction, University of Wisconsin; (6) Rural Social Trends—A. F. Wileiden, professor of rural sociology, Wisconsin; (7) Seminar in Extension Supervision—Karl Knaus and staff.

For further information write E. A. Jorgensen, College of Agriculture, Madison, Wis.

## Western Region

Colorado A. & M. College, Fort Collins, Colorado, June 21-July 9 serves the western region with a short-term school for extension workers.

Among the courses to be offered are (1) Methods and Techniques in Extension Work—Kenneth F. Warner of the Federal Extension Service; (2) Rural Housing—Ruby M. Loper, asso-

ciate professor of housing and design, Cornell University and O. J. Trenary, Extension agricultural engineer, Colorado A. & M. College; (3) Psychology for Extension Workers—Dr. Paul J. Kruse, professor of rural education, Cornell University; (4) Basic Evaluation of Extension Work—Mary Louise Collings, Federal Extension Service; (5) Agricultural Marketing for Extension Workers—instructor to be selected; (6) Extension Information Service—instructor to be selected. Further information can be obtained from Director F. A. Anderson, Extension Service, Colorado A. & M. College, Fort Collins, Colo.

## Other Summer School Possibilities

(Courses to be given are listed on page 31)

University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.—June 7-July 3 and July 6-31 offers two complete 4-week sessions for the convenience of extension people as a part of the regular summer sessions. The courses for the most part will be taught by members of the University of Missouri faculty and will include advanced courses in subject matter as well as extension methods. For further information write Director J. W. Burch, Agriculture Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.

Mississippi State College, State College, Mississippi, June 7-August 27 offers 3 short-term 3-week courses for graduate credit. Mississippi State College offers the degree of master of science in agricultural extension administration. For further information write H. J. Putman, Agricultural Extension Service, State College, Miss.

University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.—June 14-July 3 plans courses of interest to extension workers. Details concerning this school may be obtained from H. G. Clayton, director, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Florida.

Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, also offers possibilities for Extension workers during summer sessions.

For further information write Edmund deS. Brunner, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.